

The Alexandria Gazette

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.

E. K. Snead, "Judge of the First Judicial District of Virginia," who recently held "the Circuit Court" in this city is now in military custody in the city of Norfolk, his offence being the announcement of his intention to hold a Court in that city.

We condense the following statement of the arrest from the Norfolk correspondence of the New York Tribune:—"Snead was living on the Eastern Shore of Virginia before and during the Rebel possession of that part of the of the State. By his own confession, when interrogated by General Butler, he practiced as a lawyer before the Rebel courts up to the time when the Union troops put an end to them. However, in November last he took the oath of allegiance, it being about the time that Governor Pierpoint ordered an election for Judge of the Circuit Court for the district of six or seven counties, which include the cities of Portsmouth and Norfolk. Votes were polled in only those two places, less than 700 in the former and 70 in the latter, whereupon Pierpoint declared Snead elected Judge, and so commissioned him."

On the 30th of June last General Butler issued an order reciting that in Norfolk a civil government had been established by permission of Gen. Wooll—that such government had failed to answer its legitimate ends—that in view of these facts the commanding General had ordered an election as to whether such civil government should be continued,—that "the fullest discussion of these questions was had,"—that "a pamphlet was published by a person who calls himself Governor, and whose means of living largely depended upon the votes cast in favor of civil government, upon the 'abuses of military power,'"—that "a proclamation was issued to intimidate the citizens from voting, by the same person, pretending to be the head of the restored Government of Virginia, which Government is unrecognized by the Congress, laws and Constitution of the United States,"—that "the loyal citizens of Norfolk determined, with a unanimity almost unexampled—by a vote of three hundred and thirty to sixteen—against the further trial of the experiment of a municipal government, which gave as results to them only taxes and salaries officers, without any corresponding benefits," and that therefore it had been ordered, "that all attempts to exercise civil office and power, under any supposed city election, within the City of Norfolk and its environs, must cease, and the persons pretending to be elected to civil offices at the late election, and those heretofore elected to municipal offices, since the Rebellion, must no longer attempt to exercise such functions; and upon any pretense or attempt to do so, the Military Commandant at Norfolk will see to it that the persons so acting are stayed and quieted."

Such then continues the Tribune's letter "was the state of the case a few days ago, when this man Snead advertised in the city papers that he should hold a term of the Norfolk Circuit Court on Tuesday, August 2.—Thereupon Gen. Butler sent for the would be judge to these headquarters, where he arrived

last night and was immediately given audience. Gen. Butler asked him if he was aware of the order of the 30th June, prohibiting the exercise of civil office under any supposed civil election? Snead was aware of it. Did he propose to go ahead and hold a court in contravention of that order? He did. He considered the order illegal, a flagrant usurpation. Was there any occasion, necessity or exigency demanding a term of his court at this time? He did not know that there was. Indeed, he would confess that his object was to test the question of jurisdiction. He had consulted with Attorney General Bates, and that functionary and advised him by all means to hold the court to make the issue. He was not only acting with the knowledge and sanction of Mr. Bates but under his direction. The examination finally ended by Snead's refusing take his parole that he would in no way oppose the military orders of the commanding general, whereupon he was put in custody and the following order was made:—

HQ'S. DEPT. OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Va., July 31 1864.

Edward K. Snead, esq., of the city of Norfolk, having taken measures to oppose and hinder the execution of the military orders of the Commanding General of this Department especially order No. — of the 30th June last, and upon being sent for by the Commanding General, and asked if he intended to oppose the execution of the military orders of the Commanding General of this Department, replied that he did. Upon being further asked if the supposed Court of the city of Norfolk, which he had advertised to be held, was to be held in subordination or opposition to the military orders of this department, replied "it would be held in opposition to such military orders."

The commanding General therefore orders and directs that Edward K. Snead, esq., be stayed and quieted until he gives his parole that he will in no way oppose the military orders of the commanding General of this department. This the said Edward K. Snead declines to do, and therefore he will be kept in custody until he shall give such parole, with full intentions to keep the same.

In the mean time, to be treated with tenderness and care so that he may take no detriment is sharing with the soldiers of the United States the fatigues necessarily incident to camp life.

All communications by said Snead will be passed through these headquarters.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.
R. C. DAVIS, A. A. G.

The letter after declaring that Mr. Pierpoint, "ex governor of the State of Western Virginia, now claims authority as governor of the State of Virginia, while it is notorious he has neither power nor people nor territory," and that "these men, Pierpoint and Snead, et al., semi disloyalists themselves, talk glibly about the "interference of the military with the civil Government," and are counseled to a course of factiousness and anarchy by the Attorney-General of the United States," concludes as follows:—"Mr. Snead will hold no courts and Mr. Pierpoint will exercise none of the functions of a State governor, unless indeed they shall be supported and Gen. Butler stopped, by a higher authority than Mr. Bates. But it is probable that the President's great good sense will prevent him from interfering to subordinate a military department under military law, where the loyal are numbered by hundreds and the disloyal by thousands, where the interests of a great army are concerned—interfering to subordinate those to trump up provisional authorities calling themselves governor and judges."

In his letter from Nashville, August 3d, the correspondent of the New York Herald writes that as Gen. Edward McCook's division of Stoneman's command, was returning from the raid on the Marietta railroad, by way of Newman, it captured a large wagon train, filled with property belonging to Confederate officers, and among other property was Gen. Hood's papers and a quantity of whisky, which fell into the hands of the General and his forces, but about this time the Confederates under General Ransom, attacked General McCook, and a fight ensued, in which McCook's command was routed, and the greater part of it captured. About five hundred of the troops reported at Marietta, and give fearful stories of losses. The command at starting numbered about three thousand two hundred. Gen. McCook is reported killed." The same writer says that General Hooker resigned and that his resignation was accepted. Hooker, says the correspondent "feels that he has been humiliatingly slighted in being passed over for Gen. Howard, who is his junior."

The New York World says: "The news from Mexico this morning is of unusual importance. General Uruga has proposed terms of surrender to the Emperor Maximilian, which have been accepted, and so far as that important command is concerned, peace is restored to a large section of Mexico." The World obtains its information from its special correspondent with Juarez's army, who was the commissioner through whom the surrender was effected. It says there is no doubt of its truth. It adds: "There is no disguising in the new empire on our southwestern border seems to be becoming more consolidated as time passes by."

The drought still continues. We have now cool nights and mornings. The pastures and gardens look as if they had been burned with fire.

TO WATER TAKERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the penalties of the law will be enforced against all persons whose water bills shall be unpaid on the 15th instant. The heavy additional expense to which the Company is subjected by the necessity of using steam for pumping during the prevailing drought, and the backwardness of many renters in paying up, renders it absolutely necessary to enforce the Company's rights by extraordinary measures. By Order:

R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.
aug 5-1w

FOR SALE.—The whole stock of MILLINERY GOODS, at No. 139, Prince street, opposite the Post Office, will be sold at a bargain to one party. aug 3-3t* MRS. SCHRIFFELSCHE.

TWO HOUSES and LOTS on Fairfax street, and two do. on Wolf street, will be sold on good terms, if early application is made to R. CRUPPES, at the Custom House, Alexandria.
aug 2-1w

MARE AND COLT FOR SALE.

A FINE BAY MARE, five years old, with a colt about four months old—can be seen until Wednesday, 3d instant, at Huyek's Livery Stable, No. 11, North Washington Street. For further particulars inquire of R. L. Wood, No. 170, King st. aug 1-2t

COAL! COAL! Two cargoes of WHITE ASH COAL, now unloading at the wharf. JNO. LEATHERLAND, No 22, King street.
aug 1-1w